

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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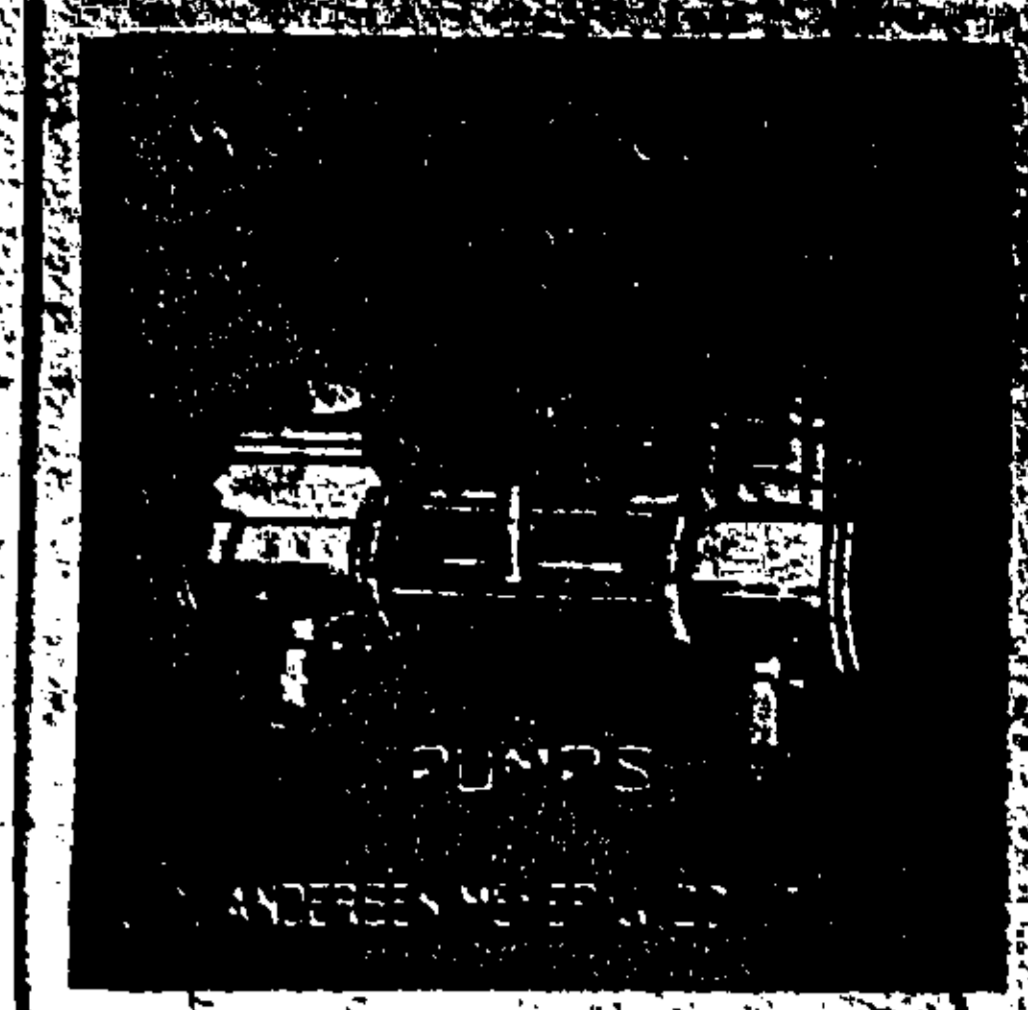
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1920.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE POLISH SITUATION.

BOLSHEVIST ATTACK ON LEMBERG.

London, August 3.
So far there is no news of the progress of the Armistice negotiations at Baranovitchi. According to the Times Warsaw correspondent, the Polish Government possesses Soviet orders that hostilities are in no case to cease before August 4.
The German Government has informed the Allies that it has ordered the officials concerned to send German troops into the Allenstein plebiscite area if the situation on the frontier necessitates the step.
The main force of the Bolshevist attacks appears now to be directed to the capture of Lemberg, partly with a view to securing possession of the rich oil wells to the south thereof. They are still at least thirty miles from the city. The Poles report that in the latest encounters they were repulsed with heavy losses.

A PREMATURE REPORT.

London, August 3.
The Bolshevists are fiercely attacking Brest-Litovsk, but the German report of the capture on August 2 is at least premature.

A BOLSHEVIST CLAIM.

Later.
A Moscow wireless report claims that Brest-Litovsk was occupied on August 2, prisoners and booty being taken.

A BREAK IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, August 3.
A Moscow wireless says the Russian Delegation at Baranovitchi has informed the Poles that it is impossible to conclude an Armistice unless the Polish Delegation is authorised to sign the fundamental conditions of peace. The Poles accordingly left for Warsaw on August 2 in order to obtain authority for the authorised delegates to meet at Minsk on August 4, in accordance with the Bolshevist suggestion.

FRENCH V. TURK.

A FIERCE FIGHT REPORTED.

Beirut, August 3.
French troops severely defeated a large force of Turkish Nationalists at Yemidje. The Turks, who had numerous guns and machine-guns, fought fiercely. The French made six bayonet charges, and 400 Nationalists were killed and 250 taken prisoner, including a German officer. The booty includes 600 rifles. The victory has considerably improved the situation in Cilicia.

THE ALLIED CONFERENCE.

AMERICA MAY BE REPRESENTED.

Washington, August 3.
The Government is still uninformed officially with regard to the proposed Allied and Bolshevist Conference in London, but official circles indicate that the United States will most probably be represented at any Conference seeking to solve the problem of the fixation of the status of Russia to the world.

AERIAL STUNTS.

TWO LIEUTENANTS KILLED WHILE PERFORMING.

Los Angeles, August 3.
Lieutenant Omar Locklear, famous for his trick of passing from one aeroplane to another in mid-air, and Lieutenant Elliot, his assistant, were both killed while performing for cinema pictures. The aeroplane fell a thousand feet.

ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

NO HELP FROM GERMANY WANTED.

London, August 3.
In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Bonar Law stated that it was not the policy of the Government to invite Germany to co-operate in hostilities against Russia.

BOY SCOUTS RALLY.

London, August 3.
Many thousands of the public visited the Boy Scouts jamboree at the Olympia, the chief feature of which was the great march past Major General Baden Powell by thousands of Scouts from all parts of the world, including South Africa, India, Ceylon, Malta, Gibraltar, and Malaya.

MAURU ISLAND BILL.

London, August 3.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH REVERSE IN "MESOPOT."

THREE HUNDRED CASUALTIES SUSTAINED.

London, August 3.
A War Office communique with regard to Mesopotamia states that a strong British reconnoitring column set out southwards from Hilla and was attacked and roughly handled by tribesmen on July 24, but it succeeded in cutting its way back to Hilla after sustaining 300 casualties and losing a field gun, twelve machine-guns, other material and a large number of horses and mules.
The disturbances on the Lower Euphrates continue. The railway from Hilla to Bagdad has been cut several times. The garrison at Diwani has withdrawn to Ibbahi, which tribesmen unsuccessfully attacked on the night of July 23. There is no news of the garrison at Kufa, which is invested.

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

HONGKONG RICE REACHES SHANGHAI.

RESULTS IN BREAK OF PRICES.

Shanghai, August 5.
The arrival of Hongkong rice has broken the price by relieving the shortage. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has opened a Cheap Sale Bureau, the price being \$8 a picul.

AMERICAN POLITICIANS.

SHANGHAI ARRANGING WELCOME.

Shanghai, August 5.
American and Chinese organisations are arranging numerous and varied affairs to welcome the party of about 150 American Congressmen, Senators and notables, including Dr. Reimisch and Mr. Alexander Ford, the promoter of the Pan-Pacific Union, who are arriving on Thursday on the transport Great Northern.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

FLYING TO AUSTRALIA.

Singapore, August 4.
Lieuts. Parer and McIntosh, reached Port Darwin from Timor after eight hours flight. Their petrol was nearly exhausted. They resume their journey after a two days rest.

VOLCANO IN ERUPTION.

Singapore, August 4.
The volcano Merapi is in eruption. Middle Java is covered with ash. There has been no casualty so far.

NEW DUTCH INDIES BANK.

Singapore, August 4.
A new Dutch Indies Bank is being formed at Batavia.

SINGAPORE HOUSING.

Singapore, August 4.
The Rent Board is most critical of the Government for its delay in housing its subordinates.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

SOME INTERESTING ITEMS.

Shanghai, August 4.
It has been proposed in the Cabinet to appoint Li Shun, Tschun of Kiangsu, as the chief northern delegate for the Peace Conference instead of Wang I-tang.
The Government has ordered that the name of a certain gentleman who was educated in Europe be put on the list of applicants, as he has recently written a leading article in an English paper favouring the restoration of the Monarchy in China, with Japanese assistance.
Tuan Chi-jui is seriously sick.
Chung Jot-lin, Tso Kwan and Wu Pui-foo are planning to open a general national meeting in Canton.
Some officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs have reported that the Board has received information from a reliable source that in case the American fleet is sent to the coast of China, the Japanese fleet will be sent to the coast of Korea.

MORTGAGE ACTION.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

At the Supreme Court this morning, the Acting Justice, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, gave judgment in an action brought by the trustee in Bankruptcy of the King Loong Hip Kee Lam firm to set aside an indenture of mortgage made between the firm as mortgagor and Tuen King Po as mortgagee alternatively for a declaration that it is inoperative as far as it purported to assign the book debts.

The facts of the case are as follows:—In 1911 the bankrupt firm purchased the undertaking of the King Loong Cheung Kee firm, dealers in salt fish, of which the defendant was then managing partner. The defendant left on deposit with the bankrupt part of the purchase money to the amount of Tael 8,942. He drew on and added to this deposit from time to time and in August, 1917, there was owing to him from the firm an amount of \$6,500. On the 15th August, 1917, an agreement was executed between the firm and the defendant under which the defendant agreed to advance to the firm from time to time, as required, the sum of \$20,000. The firm agreed to repay with interest all advances on the last day of the 12th Moon of the current Chinese year and to execute to the defendant upon demand a mortgage of the whole business and assets of the firm to secure any monies then owing by them under the agreement. On 5th February, 1918, a meeting of the partners was held at which a minute was drawn up and signed by them. This minute recited the difficult conditions and the tightness of money due to the European war; these conditions it was stated were chiefly felt by members of the Salt Fish Guild. Reference was made to a previous meeting in the autumn at which measures were taken to meet the danger for the current year, but fresh measures were now necessary and it was proposed to issue new shares. Deposits made by partners were not to be withdrawn and no interest was to be paid on them for the period of five years. The minute further set out arrangements for mortgaging the entire business should it be necessary for the relief of the general situation. The mortgage was executed on February 20, 1918, a request being made to the defendant as mortgagee for a loan of \$35,000, of which \$15,000 had already been advanced on February 10. The mortgagee agreed to advance a further sum of \$20,000 in such amounts as might be required upon request. Then follows an assignment of the whole property of the firm with the good will and the book debts to the mortgagees. Such is an outline of the instrument that the trustee sought to have set aside.

In a somewhat lengthy judgment, his Lordship said the plaintiff says that the mortgage was had under 13 Eliz. c. 5. He dealt with the arguments raised under this heading, coming to the conclusion that the plaintiff failed. The next question was whether the assignment was an act of bankruptcy. On this he said that he quite agreed with counsel for the plaintiff that if the true intention was not in fact to enable the firm to tide over its difficulties, but if the transaction was a mere device to secure the earlier advances, it was bad under bankruptcy law. It was clear from the terms of a minute drawn up at a meeting on February 5, that the partners considered the chief and principal ground of their financial insuccess to be the unexpected duration of the European war. Stress was laid on the tightness of money but, as counsel pointed out, the inconvenience of war went far beyond this. Restrictions on vessels entering and leaving the Port were very onerous. The harbour was closed from sunset to sunrise and in time of fog. Vessels were liable to and were frequently detained for search and jagas, whose movements seemed to the firm to be dependent upon some secret and

STEAMER ASHORE.

"MO HON" ENCOUNTERS A TYPHOON.

The s.s. Mo Hon, whose local agents are the Tung Tak Steamship Company, struck a typhoon last Saturday. She smashed up her windlass, lost her anchors and eventually came to rest on the rocks in Shiro Bay, St. John's Island. The glass read 28.78.

Up to Monday there was only a foot of water in the No. 1 hold and if the wind shifted to the south-west or west again it was feared that the vessel would do a little more bumping.

The Chinese crew of the vessel were sent to Macao and arrived in the Colony last night. Captain J. T. Thirlwell, the skipper, is still on board, and it is believed that the boat will have to be patched up and towed off.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Frawley Co. presents "Lightnin'"—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Theatre Royal—Frawley Co. presents "Polly with a Past"—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

its own liabilities must be met in ready cash. Plaintiff maintained that the terms of the minute and the state of affairs evidenced by the balance sheet show that the firm was in fact hopelessly insolvent and that the defendant was fully aware of this. The minute taken as a whole was capable of an entirely different construction and his Lordship was convinced that the partners hoped and believed that they might still win through and that this belief was shared by the defendant. "Had the war come to a sudden finish and had normal peace conditions rapidly ensued I suppose it is quite possible that the business might have surmounted its difficulties and struggled through. I accept the defendant's explanation that as the financial stringency grew greater he became alarmed and determined to realise. I think that he acted throughout in good faith and I hold that on Section 3 (1) (b) of the Bankruptcy Ordinance the plaintiff fails." On the question as to whether the book debts of the firm were at the commencement of the bankruptcy in the possession or disposition of the bankrupt firm with the consent of the true owner under such circumstances that the firm were the reputed owners, his Lordship said that it was agreed that the legal principle was that the assignee must either give actual notice to the debtors or take every possible step towards giving such notice.

After reviewing other points, his Lordship said that there would have to be an enquiry by the Registrar as to what debtors had received oral notice. It might also be necessary for the Registrar to enquire also as to the value of the book debts which may pass to the Receiver. If this cannot be agreed, his Lordship thought that the valuation of the book debts passing to the Receiver could not exceed what they would be worth if he were obliged to collect them himself as a stranger to the firm. There must be leave to apply.

ASSAULT ON A PORTUGUESE.

R. G. A. MAN FINED.

It was a typhoony day, when the wind which swept across the Harbour rendered it unsafe for the passage of small craft. Bombardier Jones, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, stationed at Stonecutter's being unable to go across to the Island as the routine launch was not operating, hastened from Blake Pier to the Post Office intent on telephoning to his Commanding Officer that he was unable to get over. Outside the door of the Post Office there stood S. Danenberg, a Portuguese, and he was commanded by the Bombardier, as his guide to the telephone box. Now, Danenberg, though he was possessed of a fair knowledge of conversational English, was unable to make out the request nor the reason why his wrist was firmly caught in the more powerful hand of the Bombardier, and he uttered a characteristic "What?" It is then alleged that the Bombardier, without further parley, dragged Danenberg along for a distance of 20 yards. All this eventually led to a summons for assault, which was brought against the Bombardier. A zealous Sergeant who came up to the scene duly noted down the summons in his notebook, and to-day Jones appeared before Mr. N. L. Smith.

It was explained that all these events happened on the evening of the 30th of last month. In his evidence, Danenberg stated that he had been knocked off his head, and a game of 10 ball centred round the apparel.

Jones said that he held Danenberg's arm to detain him while he filled his questions as to the locality of the telephone box. The Portuguese attempted to pull his arm away, and in this act, his hat fell off.

Another R.G.A. man who was with the accused when the alleged assault took place, gave evidence which corroborated with that of the accused.

It was stated by the Magistrate that the accused had no right to detain the complainant in the way he did. He inflicted a fine of \$5.

"DANGER FROM GERMANY."

BELGIAN MINISTER'S MILITARY SUGGESTIONS.

In the course of the debate in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies on the National Defence Budget, the Minister of National Defence said: "The country must make the necessary sacrifices so that, in the event of a future war, the soldiers may not fall victims to an insufficiency of war material." The Minister continued: "As regards the reduction of the time of service, we should do well to come to an understanding with our great Allies, France and Great Britain, with whom we hope to conclude a military alliance. There is still great danger from Germany."

The Minister also said that he wished he could be sure that the German people had abandoned all hope of revenge, and declared that he was one of those who had most enthusiastically hailed the advent of democracy in Germany, believing that it would enable their military burdens to be lightened, but he was afraid that that was not the case. "Our neutrality," he said, "is dead, and we can only replace it by the bravery of our soldiers. There can be no question of militarism but rather of a fight against foreign militarism, whose appetite is perpetually growing."

The Minister's speech was loudly applauded.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

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SOVIET'S 8-HOUR DAY.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S
ORDEAL.

The following account of an Englishwoman's eight-hour day under the Bolsheviks is from the pen of a British lady recently repatriated from Russia. In reading this story of wasted effort, it must be remembered, says the writer, that she and her companions were not convicts condemned to hard labour, but were recognized by the Soviet authorities as citizens useful to the Government, and that they were all placed in Class I. or Class II. category. The account was written in Finland immediately after the Russian frontier had been crossed. The writer says:

Here we are at last across the frontier, really out of that mad-house; how thankful we all are! In January I did not work at the station; I had a certificate of ill-health, which protected me. In February the regulations were changed, to be exempted I should have had to waste two whole mornings in a "tail" at the other end of the town. It was as bad for me to lose my lessons, and consequently money, that way as another. Many told me that the work was not for more than four hours, and that if you got to business properly you could finish much before that time.

I decided neither to seek exemption, although my feet were still sore, nor to get one of our English soldiers to go for me. I went. For six months or more I had been in the habit of fasting till my 1 o'clock dinner; bread was too expensive to buy. This particular morning I ate a small quantity of millet (the seed we give our canaries and chickens), and set out for the commissariat of our district. I got there about 8.45.

WORK ON THE RAILWAY.

We all registered our names and then waited; waiting is one of the great lessons taught by the "Bolsheviks." At 9.15 we were let out into the fresh air, and there was a roll-call: 61 of us; then off we walked to the station assigned us. Some few of us in front walked fairly smartly, hoping to warm ourselves, but when we got to the station we had to wait for the dawdling. When the 61 had assembled we were taken along the line to a shed, where we were given our spades; it was just 10.30, and we discovered we were in for an eight-hour day. A further walk along the lines and we were told to start work.

Unfortunately, all the real snow had been cleared off; there remained only about 2 in. thickness of ice to remove; it had already been broken with pickaxes. Of course, that kind of work could not warm one, and the spades seemed to take the few last heat waves from one's fingers. In a short time my hands were frozen, my feet likewise, my snow-boots having already burst and my heels being uncovered. I got leave to go into the look-out-man's sentinel-box for five minutes. There were already two Chinese and several Russians there; we stood like cardinals in a box. Five minutes up; out we came. I was less cold.

At 1 o'clock the foreman went to his dinner; at 1.30 we had finished what he had given us to do, and started running and stamping in order to keep warm. There was a bitter wind. After an hour the foreman came back and sent to inquire whether we might be given pickaxes, as there was no work for spades. We waited and waited and waited, growing colder and colder. At last the messenger returned. "No!"

CAST-IRON ORDERS.

The unfortunate foreman, quite a nice railway employee, took us to another set of lines and told us to clean them. Again little or no snow, and we so chilled that each tried to work as fast as possible in the hopes of warming up. I again got leave to thaw out in a sentinel-box. Stumbling in half frozen, my glasses clouding over at once, for a few seconds I could neither see nor feel. The others made way for me, and feeling something not very high close to me, I promptly sat down on it, but luckily was as promptly pushed off by two men. I had sat down upon a small red-hot iron stove and burnt my coat. After a few minutes out again into the cold. 5.30. No work left! Again the foreman sent to the "authorities," this time to say that we had done more than had been meted out to our group; might we return? "No; don't dare let them give up their spades before 6.30."

Some wished to go home, but were advised not to; they would lose their pound (14oz.) of black

KENTISH INVASION.

STARVED CHILDREN FROM
VIENNA.

The coast of Kent has received sundry invaders throughout its history, but never so pathetic a company as landed at Folkestone recently. Some 500 Viennese children, ranging from three to 15 years of age, were brought from Flushing by the Dutch steamer Orange Nassau for shelter and comfort in England and for protection against those insidious enemies of under-fed youth, anemia, rickets, and valvular trouble.

On reaching Folkestone they sang, or tried to sing, "God save the King," some managing the words quite well, as they have English mothers. Next they slipped into that popular romance, the Lorelei.

ARRIVAL AT SANDWICH. A special train of 15 saloons was waiting to carry the party to Sandwich, which lies next door to Stour Camp, part of the erstwhile "mystery port" of Richborough, where they were to remain for 18 days under observation before distribution to the various receiving centres. They were naturally excited and their eyes sparkled, but there was an uncanny silence among them, and none of the shrill exuberance which accompanies the ordinary school treat. They have tasted of the waters of affliction.

A few were comparatively well-nourished, but the majority are peaky and fine-drawn, and there is not a decently-nourished body among them (a *Shonin* Post correspondent wrote). Many had no hats or caps; in most cases the boots were of the flimsiest, incapable of a week's rough wear, and yet we were assured that these were "Good—yes, good boots for Austria." They carried all their worldly belongings in their hands and on their backs in over-strained kit-bags. Three girls, true daughters of music-loving Vienna, hugged their violin cases.

A BAREFOOT SCAMPER. Government lorries were loaded up with an eager freight, and as the children passed through the thoroughfares of Sandwich any misgivings as to the well-combed they would receive were at once dispelled. Across the old tollbridge and between the gold and green of the Sandwich marshes, beloved by Sidney Cooper, to Stour is but a brief run, and in a very little time the youngsters were told off to their allotted beds, each holding 25 beds. Their first thought was to take off their boots and stockings and to roam bare-foot about the grounds before the call came for dinner.

They have heard great things about our country, and it is a simple fact that one boy flung himself face down with arms outstretched on the lawn, exclaiming with a sob: "O England! England!"

bread, would be imprisoned, and forced to work for many days. The sentry-boxes were already locked; we went to the lee side of a shed and stamped, and tried not to freeze.

The foreman told us that our day's work had been of little or no use to the railway; it was a crazy thing to send 61 people, unused to handling spades, pay each 38 roubles (a pound of potatoes costs from 95 to 100 roubles) and a pound of bread, when six men could have done the work, been given several 100's and 200's to 300's of bread; the "authorities" would have been saved much money and bread, and much discontent, and even suffering. Workmen would have been pleased enough to have done the job, especially if they had been given a bowl of something hot at midday.

At last 6.30 came: spades were handed back, and we were marched off towards the station, and there lined up according to the place of our names on the list. I was 26th. At exactly 7.10 I received my 58 roubles, a receipt which was to be handed to the House Committee, but which I have smuggled through with me, likewise a chunk of black bread, which I started devouring on the spot. I had had nothing to eat or drink since 1 left the house in the morning. My feet were very sore. I was limping; but off I started at a good pace, and got back towards 8 o'clock, having learnt what a paternal Bolshevik Government means by an eight-hour working-day. From early morning till after dark, in the cold and wind, without food or drink, and in return to be paid a sum which would not buy half a cup of milk, or anything

KOBE'S SCAVENGING
PROBLEM.

PROSPECTS OF IMPROVE-
MENT.

If we went on the principle of Bellamy's "Looking Backward," and made the reward for labour proportionate to the disagreeableness of the work (he proposed doing so by way of shortening the hours), the scavenger in Japan, would be the highest paid functionary in the Empire, says the *Japan Chronicle*. But official salaries always drag far behind commercial and industrial rewards, in times of abounding prosperity, and this humble official naturally found his exertions unappreciated and sought the more highly paid and pleasant occupations which demanded unlimited men while Japan was making her war profits. Even now, we are told, the scavenger is paid no more than two yen a day, and it is not surprising to learn that there is no great competition for the job. Moreover, there are other difficulties. The work is, as it were, a graft and incompetence, farmed out, and the people who undertake the cleaning of sections of the city complain that the night-soil market has suffered from the slump, like other commodities. Such is the interdependence of all things in these days. We have this chain of causes and consequences. When rice was very dear, people were exhorted to eat potatoes. But now, notwithstanding the slump rice has got cheap enough to be eaten again, and so the potato market is down. Consequently the cultivators in Shikoku and Hiroshima, who have been like the Japanese shipbuilders giving ships for steel) giving potatoes for nightsoil, refuse to do so any longer except at a price reduced even more in proportion than the decline in the price of potatoes. Such are the firm and inexorable laws of supply and demand. It is an unpleasant subject, but these are contributory reasons given by the head of the Kobe Health Department for the appalling condition of the city's conservancy.

The same official confesses also that the malignity and greed of the scavenger increases the difficulty. Japanese house-holders are wonderfully patient. They put up with six weeks' accumulation within their houses even during the summer, but there are limits even to their stoical endurance, and the scavenger waits till this limit has been reached, and extorts money before he will perform his task. When we remember that foreigners are so fussy as to require the nightsoil to be removed daily, there is no need to describe the ease with which they lend themselves to the purposes of these unsanitary extortioners.

Among minor troubles some are constant, some frequent, and some only seasonal. A constant trouble, the head of the Health Department says, is that when Japanese builders construct houses they seem to go out of their way to put the cesspool in the most inconvenient place possible. An occasional interruption is caused by spells of high wind and unquiet sea, which prevent the nightsoil barges putting out to bear their freight to the ungrateful farmers of Shikoku. Of all seasonal obstructions the worst is the New Year, when all work is held up for a long time, and the scavenger has a superstition that it is unlucky to begin again—a fear that can only be overcome by raising his wages.

There is no optimism on this subject in official quarters, where it is said that we cannot expect radical improvements until the town planners have worked their will upon Kobe—a proposition which we are prepared to contest. But the official pessimism does not go the length of doing nothing. Five storage depots (horrible thought!) are to be set up, at Fukui, Bentenbama, and other places. There should be a decline in rents in these localities. Besides these, there is to be a fertiliser factory established in Hyogo which is to cost ¥222,000 a year for working and to earn ¥445,000 by the sale of dry and deodorised fertiliser, which sounds very attractive to the ratepayer, though some lingering doubts as to the habitability of the neighbourhood of this Hyogo storm-centre may be justifiable until it is proved that they are groundless. Extra money has been appropriated to the provision of these storage depots, and to the purchase of fresh barges, etc.

As has already been pointed out, Kobe citizens pay about 50 per cent. more per head for the disposal of their sewage and rubbish than the citizens of London

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GENERAL NEWS.

do. Considering that Japan is a land of marvellous bureaucratic efficiency, while the best that can be said for England is that it sometimes manages to muddle through, the difference between the perfect functioning of the vast sanitary service of London and the Kobe process is very striking. It is not going too far to say that the Kobe sanitary system would disgrace an African village and is something more than a disgrace to the first port of the Empire—yet it costs 50 per cent. more per head than that of London. The London system has many critics. It is absolutely wasteful. But this only emphasises the disgusting inefficiency of the Kobe system, where a heavy financial loss is incurred notwithstanding the avoidance of this waste. A reformed system, without the tearing up of the city and the expense incurred in laying sewers, would, if managed without the graft which at present adds a moral stench to the physical one, enable the city to solve its nightsoil problem, to pay the costs of the change out of the first year's profits, and thereafter convert what is at present a daily nuisance and a menace to health into a valuable municipal asset. The municipal discussion on this subject has been postponed till August 5th. We can only hope that the interval will be use-

MORE BETTING AND GAMBLING.
The National Free Church Council, in view of facts which have been placed before it in reference to the increasing prevalence of betting and gambling, is making representations for the appointment of a Royal Commission on the subject. This Commission, it is urged, should inquire into the prevailing practices of betting and gambling as the cause of demoralisation, pauperisation, criminal offences, and bankruptcy. **NO COMPULSORY VOTING.** Col. Archer-Shee asked leave in the Commons recently to introduce a Bill with the object of imposing penalties for failure on the part of voters to exercise the Parliamentary franchise. He observed that about 50 per cent. of the electorate did not record their votes. The Bill proposed to impose a first fine of £1 for not exercising the vote, and £2 for a second, and subsequent defaults. It was to introduce the Bill was refused by 158 votes to 74. **fully employed by leading citizens, especially by the members of the Assembly, in studying the problem, and insisting on a reform.**—*Japan Chronicle*

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LABOUR PARTY UPROAR.

"MAD GAME WITH
RUSSIA."

Fierce sunshine poured through the glass roofing of the Olympia at Scarborough on to the Labour Party delegates and intensified the heated atmosphere which grew with the discussion of foreign affairs. The angry smouldering of fire several times burst into flame.

The Executive's resolution condemned the Peace Treaty, demanded its revision, called for the recognition of Russia, and a world organisation of food and raw materials to save Central Europe. They proposed that a deputation of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party Executive should be sent to Mr. Lloyd George to place the Hungarian White Terror report before him, and to secure the renewal of trade with Russia.

Mr. Tom Shaw, M.P., proposed the resolution, and outlined the state of Central Europe. "We have continually played a mad game with Russia," he said, "and it is an extremely dangerous game. When this people wins through you will have 160 to 180 millions with a hatred of this country which can only end with another war worse than the last one through the mad policy of preventing the hand of friendship from being handed out to them."

A Delegate: It's your policy, you know!

Mr. Shaw said he had lifted his voice many times against it.

WARNING TO HUNGARY.

Mr. F. W. Jowett, one of the Delegation of Inquiry in Hungary, urged that the British High Commissioner there should be some strong personality who could use opportunities to put down the fearful proceedings. "What is happening in Austria and Central Europe," proceeded Mr. Jowett, "is a gathering of the forces of reaction and militarism to overthrow Socialism and restore the monarchy. With the Napoleon of Sidney-street, with the gambling with lives in Gallipoli, is there anything they will not do to 'down' the people when the people lift up their heads?"

Mr. Ben Turner said if the Krassin negotiations broke down it would be because the commercial classes of France, Britain, and America wanted their pound of flesh. He did not think England a country of revolution, and thought the ballot better than the bullet, but if the rich continued spending their time at Ascot and Derby meetings, showing how vast was the gulf between rich and poor, revolution would come.

DIRECT ACTION

An addendum to the resolution demanding a special Labour Conference to organise a general strike to secure peace with Russia was pressed by Mr. Hodgson, of the British Socialist Party, and Councillor Baron, of Sheffield.

Mr. Robert Smillie said though he was going to plead for the withholding of the addendum, they ought to be unanimous in thinking that if a deputation could not move the Government other means must be taken to move it. He did not believe the deputation would be effective without something afterwards, and the Labour Executive could not accept a rebuff from the Government lying down. It would be an insult to the movement.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., explained the position of the railwaymen. If the Russian policy was wrong, he said, it was not the duty of any one section to stop it. They said the whole British Labour movement should share the burden. The Railwaymen's Union would not be made the Cinderella for schemes which any Tom, Dick, or Harry could bring forward.

UPROAR.

The next half-hour was confusion. Trouble arose when Colonel Malone, M.P., stood up in the body of the hall and announced that he was going to speak from the addendum. Before he could start, however, a delegate asked whom he represented.

Colonel Malone replied that he was a delegate from the British Socialist Party.

Mr. Ernest Bevin: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, can a member of the Liberal Party of the House of Commons come here through another party and address this conference?

The Chairman (Mr. W. H. Hutchinson): I understand that Colonel Malone is a delegate appointed by an affiliated organ-

isation. We assume that he has left the party he belonged to in the House.

Mr. Frank Hodges:—Has he accepted the constitution of the Labour Party?

Colonel Malone, standing on a chair, was met with a roar of applause when he tried to go on, and there was a shout of annoyance when the chairman further asked him if he was still a member of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons.

Colonel Malone: I have never belonged to the official Liberal Party in the House.

The Chairman: Is it a fact that you receive the Whips of the Liberal Party?

Colonel Malone: We receive whips from parties.

"MALONE, MALONE."

This did not satisfy the claim, and when the colonel was ruled out of order, the meeting roared its disapproval. There were cries of "Malone, Malone," and one delegate shouted "There are trade unions represented here by members of the Liberal Party." Another delegate told the chairman his action was cowardly, and that he ought to be a-banned of himself.

Mr. Bevin ascended the platform to speak, but the angry delegates refused to listen. Instead, excited circles of discussion arose all over the hall, and the Dockers' leader was helpless.

"I suppose this is what I get for all I have done," shouted Mr. Bevin. After several minutes of continuous cries for Colonel Malone, in which several national leaders unsuccessfully attempted to get a hearing, the chairman accepted a proposal to suspend the debate while Colonel Malone's credentials were submitted to the Standing Orders Committee.

After the adjournment, the Standing Orders Committee reported that they considered Col. Malone a substituted delegate of the British Socialist Party, and in view of the fact that the basis of affiliation was the acceptance of the party constitution, they moved that the appointment as delegates of M.P.s who had not joined the party was a breach of the spirit of the constitution.

STRIKE POLICY DEFEATED.

Col. Malone was subsequently allowed to speak, and urged the futility of Parliamentary action in regard to the Russian situation. The Government, he said, had used direct action in refusing to allow Mr. MacDonald to go to Russia, and direct action should be met by direct action.

There was another uproar when Mr. Bevin reminded Col. Malone that he had fought the last election on the policy of "Hang the Kaiser" and "Make Germany Pay," and said he should go back to the electorate before he came to their Congress and condemned those cries.

On the resolution Mr. Bevin's remarks powerfully influenced the conference. He declared against the direct actionists, but for reserving requisite action for the requisite moment. If the conference declared for direct action when they were not sure of it, it would be deceiving their friends on the Continent.

When the vote was taken the conference accepted the executive's proposal to send a deputation to Mr. Lloyd George by a large majority. The supporters of the immediate strike addendum could not raise a score of hands.

THE PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

There was a preliminary skirmish between the Congress and the Parliamentary party when the latter's report came to be considered. This rapidly developed into an attack on the Parliamentarians.

Mr. Shinwell (Glasgow) said that in the country there was profound dissatisfaction with the Parliamentary Party, and there was a tendency for the rank and file to swing away from Parliamentary activity towards industrial organisation and action.

Mr. Herbert Morrison thought the whole spirit of the Parliamentary Party's fight was letting the party down in the country.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., dealing with Mr. Shinwell's criticism, said that that gentleman took a great deal from the capitalist Press. In view of so much poison gas amongst their critics, he was not surprised that there was so much dissatisfaction with the Labour M.P.s because their critics naturally felt that they could do the work better. He was a member of the rank and file, and he did not think they

could do the work better. He was a member of the rank and file, and he did not think they

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ANOTHER SEMI-OFFICIAL
JAPANESE COMPANY.NO FOREIGN SHARE-
HOLDERS.

Among many Government Bills before the Japanese House of Representatives is one providing for the establishment of the Imperial Railway Electric Power Company. We give below the more important provisions of the Bill.

Article 1.—The Imperial Railway Electric Power Company aims at the carrying on of the business of supplying electric power to the State-owned railways. In case it has electric power to spare, it can, with the permission of the Government, supply it to the railway and other business under the management of other companies. The company can undertake other business connected with electricity with the permission of the Government.

Article 2.—The head office of the company shall be in Tokyo.

Article 3.—The charter for the company's existence shall be 100 years from the day on which the registration of the company was effected.

Article 4.—The capital of the company is fixed at \$100,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 shall be paid in by the Government. The company can increase its capital with the permission of the Government.

Article 5.—The Government, public organisations, Japanese subjects and juridical persons established in accordance with the Japanese Law alone can become shareholder of the company.

Article 10.—The Directors of the company shall be appointed by the Government from among the shareholders holding over 100 shares, and their term of office shall be five years.

The Directors representing the company shall be appointed by the Government from among the afore-mentioned Directors. The term of office of Auditors shall be three years.

Article 11.—Unless with the permission of the Government, the Directors cannot engage in any other business or occupation.

Article 12.—Unless with the permission of the Government the company cannot issue debentures.

Article 21.—Unless with the permission of the Government the company cannot dispose of its profits.

Article 22.—The Government shall appoint an organising committee to transact all business relating to the establishment of the company.

There were such fools as to choose the wrong representatives every time ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) The Labour M.P.s were conscious of their defects, but they believed that they were as good for the job as their critics.

WO'N'T BE A HIGHWAYMAN.

Col. Wedgwood, M.P., suggested that committees of the Parliamentary party should carefully ponder all public questions and define their attitude. He suggested that instead of dealing with Government measures on their merits they should adopt a policy of direct opposition and obstruction.

Mr. J. Sexton, M.P., said the suggestion was that no matter what the Government proposed, the Labour Party in the House were to be against it, even if they went against their conscience. He declined to become a political highwayman. (Laughter.) "I would sooner get out of Parliament," added Mr. Sexton.

A Delegate: Do it then. (Loud laughter.)

"There are some of the Socialist Party," said Mr. Sexton, "who want Jim Thomas's head on a charger, and a bloody revolution, and all that Party contribute to the funds is £50, so they do not want much. (Laughter.)"

Mr. Ben Spoor said no common agreement was possible between the Labour movement and a Government that was born in sin and lived in iniquity. (Applause and laughter.)

Mr. Frank Hodges pressed the importance of specialisation of members and the need for strong well-informed men.

The report of the Parliamentary Party was accepted, and the Conference adjourned.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

DEATH.

WALKER.—At the French Hospital, on 5th August, Elizabeth Walker, beloved wife of Captain E. Walker, of the Douglas Steamship Company. Funeral will pass the Monument at 3 p.m. on the 6th August.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1920.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

From the Home papers we gather that demands for more wages and shorter hours are still being made on behalf of the men employed in shipbuilding, but that the Unions are disinclined to accept the suggestion of employers that there should be an investigation into the economic position of the industry. One commentator says that the Trade Unionist leaders prefer to put obstacles in the way of the real facts being made known, to stop the working of overtime and by thus preventing the worker earning the high wages which would then be possible, to keep him in the state of discontent which will win him votes when extreme measures are proposed. These are hard words, and whether they truly represent the facts or not, it surely stands to reason that if men are constantly assured they have only to keep output down to obtain still shorter hours and higher wages, or at least no reduction of wages, they will not be averse to supporting such a policy. If it could be brought home to them by an investigation committee on which they were represented that British shipbuilding could not carry on under such conditions, and that in the desire to work less and earn more they were running a real risk of losing the job altogether they would no doubt refuse to be swayed by those who are apparently out to wreck the industry, and get on with the job.

One suggestion put forward for a solution of the labour unrest in the shipyards was that payment should be by results, but a ballot by the Amalgamated Engineers' Unions resulted in a large majority voting against even giving power to Trade Union officials to negotiate with employers on the subject. If the men only want a fair return for labour done, it is difficult to understand why they should take up such a stubborn attitude on a proposal of this nature. Possibly, however, it has something to do with a fear that high output might in the end lead to unemployment. That there may be periods of unemployment is probable enough, but they are not likely to arise from speeding up the output. This policy must tend to widen the market for our productions and to reduce unemployment. Absence of the opportunity to work is more likely to come from the practice of the policy of retarding output and the high cost of production. Quite apart from these considerations, however, it is quite desirable that the question of the regularisation of employment should be considered. It is a problem which ought to have been tackled long since, and would have been considered long ago but for the suspicion with which every move on the part of the employer is regarded by the worker. The man who works for wages seems unable to get out of his mind that there is a catch in every proposal made by the employer which associates high wages and regularity of employment with an improvement in output. The suggestion which is now likely to be put forward is that unemployment should be a first charge on industry, and we hope that even this drastic proposal will not be turned down by employers without careful consideration. The men should, however, have it clearly in mind that if the profits of an industry are to have an unemployment fund as a first charge upon them, it is up to them to do their part to see that the profits are on a scale which will enable this tax to be borne without crippling the enterprise.

The shipbuilding industry means everything to Britain. The position to-day seems rather like men who are endeavouring to produce unemployment by a studied disregard of all economic laws asking for out-of-work pay. But a moment's reflection ought to make it clear that with a heavy fall in shipowners' earnings in prospect, and sufficient tonnage already in hand to satisfy requirements, orders for additional tonnage at the high prices now ruling are not likely to be easy to obtain. If shipbuilders are to keep their building slips fairly well occupied during the next few years it will be necessary to quote lower prices for new ships than those ruling to-day. Production costs will have to come down, and although this will not mean lower earnings for the workers while the cost of living remains at its present level, yet it is work done and not hours spent in the shipyard which must be the real test.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

ERIN'S ISLE.

In spite of several ridiculous anonymous letters, evidently written by an Irishman with more Celtic blood in him than common sense, we feel constrained to make reference to the efforts being made by the British Government to restore order in that sorry country—Ireland. No one can read the daily stories of crime and outrage without being sincerely moved—moved to sympathy with the police and military who are but doing their duty according to their sworn oaths of allegiance, and moved to anger at the fact that people in this enlightened Twentieth Century still think that bloodshed and terrorism are legitimate weapons with which to secure a political end. Whatever the end may be, it does not justify such methods as are now being practised by a minority of political intriguers, and for that reason we sincerely hope that the Bill which is due to be introduced in the House of Commons to-day will achieve the restoration of order that it aims at. We are not very sanguine that it will, because Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of the discussion in the Commons, admitted that the Government could not hope that any measure carried by any British House of Commons would meet the unreasonable demands which the bulk of the Irish people were making. In other words the Government has recognised that Ireland is, for the moment, alienated from it and that nothing but a stern hand and a palliative or two will alter matters. We firmly believe that the British Government has brought a good deal of this upon its own head by reason of its many previous shivellings of the Irish problem—it ought to have passed Home Rule in Gladstone's time let alone have carried into effect the efforts of Asquith and others since. But, during the war, when certain Generals and Departments bungled things, it would not have been right to have adopted the attitude "Oh well, let us lose the war." Similarly, because of past errors there is no justification for saying that the Empire deserves to lose Ireland, and the present clamour for a Republic is only making the task of the British Government all the harder. Ireland must be retained as an integral part of the Empire, and the sooner that all Irishmen recognise that the sooner will come the long prayed for settlement. We did not intend to say anything further about the rebel Archbishop Mannix, but the anonymous writer to us who thinks it is everyman's duty to support and applaud whom he thinks are "Princes of the Church" had better realise that these days are a little different to those in which men known to priests just because they were such. Priests have no jurisdiction over any man's actions or honest convictions, and it is not within a priest's province to meddle in political affairs to the neglect and detraction of his spiritual mission. At the same time the influence that the priests wield must not be forgotten and we contrast Archbishop Mannix's attitude to that of Cardinal Logue, as told in the cables yesterday.

THE AMERICA CUP.

In view of the recent splendid effort made by Sir Thomas Lipton to regain the America Cup, a great deal of interest will be attaching to the news which has been made public that Mr. A. C. Ross, of Canada, has sent a challenge to the New York Yacht Club on behalf of the Nova Scotia Club. Sir Thomas Lipton himself, has already stated that he was prepared to contest the event again in 1922, but he will doubtless be willing to take a rest in favour of another British competitor. The challenger, if this challenge is accepted and the boat can be provided, would have a distinct advantage over any that could be sent from Britain, because it would not be a boat that would have to make a trying trip across the Atlantic. Conditions would be more equal and there would be no or little handicapping time allowance. The actual arranging of the details can safely be left to the Canadian yachtmen, although the estimate of two million dollars would seem to preclude anything but a public movement for subscriptions. The idea that the financing of the matter should be left to an individual might be a good one if any sufficiently wealthy and interested person could be found to come forward.

DAY BY DAY.

JUSTICE IS THE FIRST VIRTUE OF THOSE WHO COMMAND, AND STOPS THE COMPLAINTS OF THOSE WHO OBEY.—Diderot.

Owing to some damage to her rudder, the M. M. liner Andre Lebon was this morning towed from the quarantine station to her mooring place by a tug sent from the Kowloon Dock. She arrived in port this morning from Marseilles.

Yesterday's health return shows six cases of plague (all Japanese), of which one was fatal; three fatal cases of enteric (all Chinese) and two occurrences of cerebro-spinal fever (both Chinese), of which one ended fatally. All the plague and two of the enteric cases were imported.

The s.s. Venezuela, which arrived this morning from San Francisco via Manila only brought 35 bags of mails, mostly parcels. It is believed that the Kashima Maru, which comes in to port to-morrow, carries the mails that were taken off the Empress of Asia.

Cruelty to poultry by allowing their legs to protrude through the bottoms of the crates while they were being loaded on to a truck formed the subject of a charge brought against two Chinese coolies at the Police Court this morning, when a fine of \$2 or five days was inflicted on each of the accused.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Quarter Master Sergeant Arthur Henry Wood, of the Royal Engineers, which took place yesterday afternoon at the Military Hospital. The deceased, we are informed recently arrived in the Colony. The funeral takes place this afternoon, the cortege starting from Wellington Barracks at 4.30.

A Chinese who sacrificed his sobriety on the altar of Bacchus was the subject of the following conversation which took place in Mr. N. L. Smith's Court this morning.—The Magistrate:—Did he go on the bust?—Inspector Moore (the Prosecuting Officer):—The man was mad drunk. He was very violent.—The Magistrate:—\$5 or ten days.

The death took place at the French Hospital at about 10 o'clock this morning of Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, wife of Captain Walker of the Douglas Steamship Company. The deceased had been under treatment at the Hospital for some time. She suddenly took a turn for the worse this morning and passed away. Much sympathy is felt for Captain Walker who is at present away on his ship. The funeral is announced to take place to-morrow, the cortege passing the Monument at 5 p.m.

Three Chinese who wanted a cheap passage to Singapore, and with that idea gave cunshaw money to a man employed on the Haitan, were unable to make their stay on the steamer a lengthy one. Prior to the departure of the steamer for Singapore yesterday, the Police conducted a search on the vessel, and with considerable trouble eventually managed to dig the men out from under a half-ton pile of rope in the fore-cabin in which they were concealed. At the Police Court this morning, Mr. R. O. Hutchison sentenced each of the would-be stowaways to a fine of \$25, or one month's hard labour in default of payment.

FRANCE'S DEAD IN THE GREAT WAR.

Paris, June 17.—The *Matin* to-day announces that the Statistical Department of the Ministry of War has just published the definite total of French killed during the Great War. The total number of killed for the Army is given as 1,353,977, including 361,654 reported as missing.

ROSEMARY AND RUE.

[BY "TONY."]

SHAMROCK'S DEFEAT.

Wherein lies an omen. If resolute action is taken in Ireland the dear little shamrock will be compelled to leave the troubled sea of strife for the calmer backwaters of submission.

The dear little shamrock . . .
The poor little, sad little
Shamrock of Ireland.

THE REVIVALISTS.

It was thought that the Charlie Chaplin moustache passed away with the war, when it was much affected by subalterns during that epoch-making period. It existed from the tiny pencil moustache, perfectly aligned to the exact width of the nose, to the sturdier blacking-brush appendage, and was proudly cultivated to the intense admiration of the genus flapper. This hirsute arrangement is apparently being revived. Quite a number may now be seen in the fashionable places of Hongkong, hanging from petulant upper lips like the tufts of Norwich canaries. Let us hope the illustrious Charlie will be duly flattered. For imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.

RESULT.

Let it be remembered that patience is a virtue. But how frequently impatience is shown when others have opinions of their own. However, in reply to one quotation here is another:—
"La patience est amere mais son fruit est doux."

THE LAST WORD.

When your adversary in argument resorts to abuse, you are perfectly justified in assuming that you have got him on the hip. Eventually he will be reduced to such a state of impotence that he will only be able to emulate the nagging old woman who, in the course of an argument with her husband about a pair of scissors, was pushed into a stream. Even when she was drowning she held her hand defiantly above the water with two fingers moving to illustrate the motion of cutting.

THE BEACHCOMBER.

Of all the great fraternity of tramps the beachcomber is indeed the most unfortunate. Compare his lot with that of the American hobo, who has a vast continent over which to wander and beg his lazy way, his peregrinations often lightened by stolen train rides at the expense of unwilling railway companies. Or the irresponsible Australian swagman, meandering from town to town, from bush to bush, to the end of the sunny year's end to the other. Even the English tramp, when the drowsy summer months have sped by, has the workhouse as a refuge, or hibernates in the haysheds of unsuspecting farmers. But the beachcomber, an outcast in a small community of his own colour, is debarrd from the privilege of the wanderings of other tramps. He is doomed to end his days in the place of his degradation. No associates, no home or money, and yet in some mysterious way a cigarette usually hangs from his lips or a brandy stimulates his paunch. He is a mystery as well as an outcast, with no means to carry him to more congenial places; but even if such luck should by chance attend him, the dope shop would probably stop him on his way to the shipping office. What has been the past of the wretched beachcomber no one knows. It is with pardonable curiosity that one wonders sometimes what he was in those bygone days and there is an often unwarranted tendency to link with him the name of romance. Whatever may have been his connections—various man or cockney, the discredited member of a respected family or a sailor man—it is to his credit that he seldom tells of his past life. Without doubt, there is someone who sometimes thinks of him with sorrow or shame.

WHICH?

As one who belongs to neither the psychic nor the orthodox religions, I have watched with a perfectly open mind what is almost a comedy, played by the Spiritualists on the one hand, and the Churches, together with Agnostics and Rationalists on the other. As I have closely followed the arguments set forth, and in addition have seen the unchurchlike methods of propaganda

THE DELAYED-MAILS.

WHEN WILL THEY ARRIVE?

He would be a very remarkable prophet who could definitely state on what vessel the batch of mails delayed at Vancouver will arrive here. With the announcement that the Great Northern, which was supposed to carry the mails, will not call at Hongkong, hopes of an early receipt are out of the question, but there still exists the possibility of a relief to the general business anxiety in the knowledge that the Kashima Maru, which left Seattle on the 7th of July, a few days after the departure of the Empress of Asia from Vancouver, may have the missing mails aboard her. Until the arrival of this steamer, we must possess our souls in patience while awaiting the result of the dispute that is in progress between the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services over the question of mail subsidies.

While on this subject of mail subsidies, we think that it is about time that the local Postal Ordinance underwent a revision which will make the terms granted to the transportation concerns more in accord with the volume carried. Outside of deliveries under contract terms, applying to the more regular services, a grant of one cent per letter and four cents per parcel is made to other transportation services among which the P.O.S. is included. This subsidy entails the carriage of transit mails for which no charge is allowed. As an instance, it may be stated that the mails that are brought here from Canton or Manila for transmission to America are dumped on to vessels in receipt of the one cent rate without the inclusion of the additional charges, and it not infrequently happens that the volume these gratuitously-carried mails is greater than that on which the rate of one cent is allowed. Under such circumstances it is not unlikely that the C.P.O.S. will press for this additional mail matter in the terms that will inevitably be revised here following a successful application for the concession of better terms from the Canadian Government.

employed by the orthodox religions, I think that, based on fair and sound judgment, the arguments of Lodge and Doyle must outweigh the rather vindictive assertions of their opponents. Conan Doyle claims that when Crookes appealed to Stokes, one of the bitterest opponents, and the Secretary of the Royal Society, to come down to his laboratory and see the psychic forces at work, he refused. Another point which Doyle emphasises is that it is possible to write down fifty professors in great seats of learning who have examined and endorsed the facts of psychic manifestations, and that the list would include many of the greatest intellects which the world has produced in our time—Flammarion, Lombroso, Richet, Russell Wallace, Myers, Lodge and Crookes. That such men as these represent the only science that has the right to express an opinion, because they have tested and endorsed the facts expounded by Myers, Lodge and others. Whereas their opponents have reviled them without the obvious proof in the laboratory. Casual visits to the faked seances of charlatans is not proof. One might as well attempt to study the stars in a grog shop. It is reasonable to suppose that the great men of science must naturally inspire more faith than men of lesser intellect, and those who have not even experimented. Moreover, when men heap anathema and ridicule upon any great movement, it is the surest sign that their argument is weak and that certain interests will be affected if that movement is successful.

TYRANNY.

When all nations agree to substitute tea
And mineral waters for beer.
The pussyfoot cranks will be
Up to their pranks,
And go a bit further, I fear.

Through impossible bores and tyrannical laws.
We'll abandon our pleasures and fly
To obscure little islands off the coast of the Highlands
Where still we can drink on the sly

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Oxford has no college quite like Keble, which has just celebrated its jubilee of opening. It is the only one in the University without medieval associations, the only one pre-empting a dedicated memory of our own time. Completed within 15 years, it began in a public subscription of £30,000, one of the quickest responses ever made to an appeal. The beautiful chapel, costing £30,000, the hall, and the library were gifts of the Gibbs family, of Tyntesfield. Presentation volumes bear the names of Newman, French, Charlotte M. Yonge, and Liddon. The Keble relics include a holograph copy of "The Christian Year"; and in the Liddon Memorial Chapel hangs the senior of Holman Hunt's twin canvases, "The Light of the World."

Mosul, which appears to be a storm centre at the present moment, is an old-world Arab city built, not on the actual site, as commonly stated, but upon some outlying suburb of the Scriptural Nineveh. It was once a very prosperous place, famous for the manufacture of muslins— which probably derived their name from the city—but commercial ruin, begun by the rise of Bushire, was completed by the opening of the Suez Canal. This lost prosperity may now return with the discovery of oil. Mosul possesses a population of curiously mixed religions who display those "Kikuyu" tendencies which have recently distressed some Anglican bishops. That is to say, Christians and Mohammedans equally venerate the two local saints, St. George and Jonah. The Minor Prophet is supposed to have been buried here after he had survived his singular adventure with a whale and his traditional tomb still stands on the opposite bank of the Tigris.

Is art or nature responsible for the fact—mentioned by Professor Parsons in a lecture before the Royal Anthropological Society—that in London red hair is more prevalent among the upper than the lower classes? The same preponderance would hardly have been found in the days when red hair, instead of being fashionable, was regarded as a vulgar blotch on one's looks, as seems to have been the case not so very long ago. Mme. de Boigne gives a vivid description in her memoirs of "the young, pretty, and extravagant" Duchesse de Chevreuse, who died in 1813. "She had a grievance which poisoned her life. Her hair was extremely red. She tried to persuade herself that nobody else knew of this defect, and her main preoccupation was how to conceal it. Her hair grew somewhat during her last illness, so two hours before her death she ordered it to be cut and burned before her eyes, in order that no trace of it be left. The Duchess's children having been indiscreet enough to grow hair of the same fiery colour, she held them in horror and would never see them."

Most people think only of the military genius of Napoleon, few realise that he was as great in peace as he was in war. But for Napoleon our sugar ration to-day would be even more microscopic than it is, and but for him the difficulty of feeding our troops and prisoners of war would have been a hundredfold greater. France in Napoleon's day was facing the grave problem of blockade and threatened starvation that Germany had to face, and a comparison of the success of the two nations in their search for a solution to this same problem is illuminating. Germany, with all her advantage of modern scientific knowledge, only turned out a mass of substitutes, not one of which will offer any considerable competition, to the original article. France founded the best sugar industry and invented a method of preserving food in this. True, the German scientists of Prussia discovered the possibility of obtaining sugar from the beet, but Napoleon it was who saw the possibilities of the discovery and founded the industry. The discovery of the method of tinning foodstuffs was the outcome of a prize of twelve thousand marks which Napoleon, who realised the need for some sort of food other than smoked or dried for his troops, offered to the inventor who could supply him with such a method.

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THE DUKES OF YORK.

[BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.]

The constant round of public duties which Prince Albert has taken on his shoulders, not only during the absence of his elder brother, but also at all other times, would have justified his elevation to the Peerage even if it were not a standing custom always to advance the sons of the Sovereign to that rank. The titles which have been elected Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney—were the three conferred upon the King on May 24, 1892, when he, as the second son of the then Prince of Wales, was so created in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. These Peerages merged in the Crown when His Majesty succeeded to the Throne. In the case of Prince Albert, as in the case of his father, they typify the well-accepted rule that for the sons of the King Peerage titles shall be selected one each from each of the three kingdoms.

The title of Killarney had never before been a Peerage designation, but it was selected for King George, and a good deal of discussion took place at the time as to the reason dictating its choice. The designation of Inverness is rather interesting. A viscountcy of Inverness was conferred with the Dukedom of Gordon in 1684, and that title existed until 1836. A son of the Earl of Kinnoull was in 1718 "created" Earl of Inverness by "James III." the "Old Pretender," but he died without issue in 1749.

In 1801 Prince Augustus Frederick, a son of King George III., was created Duke of Sussex and Earl of Inverness. He was the Royal Prince who, about the year 1831, married ecclesiastically (but not in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Marriages Act of 1772) the Lady Cecilia Buggin, a daughter of the Earl of Arran but the widow of Sir George Buggin. In 1840 the lady was created Duchess of Inverness, and she died without issue at Kensington Palace in 1873.

The designation of York as a Peerage title is one of the oldest we have, for in 1138 William, Count of Albemarle, was given the earldom of the county of York by King Stephen. Otto of Saxony, a grandson of King Henry II., being a son of his daughter Maud, was the next Earl of York from 1199 onwards, but he became Emperor of Germany, and King John declined to admit his claim to the earldom.

Edmund of Langley, a younger son of King Edward III., was created Duke of York in 1385 by his nephew, King Richard II., and in his descendants the title remained, subject to inter-mittent attainders, until his great-grandson succeeded to the throne as King Edward IV., when the dukedom merged in the Crown, and the King conferred it on his second son, Richard Plantagenet, at the age of a few months.

Henry VIII. was created Duke of York at the age of three during the life of his elder brother, and Charles I. was so created at the age of four in the lifetime of his elder brother. James II. was also created Duke of York in 1714 in the lifetime of his elder brother. The youngest son of King George I. was Duke of York from 1716 to 1723.

George III. in 1760 created his younger brother Duke of York and Albany, and after the death of that duke, unmarried, in 1767, the King conferred the title upon his own second son, the well-known Commander-in-Chief. He died without issue in 1827, and the title was then unused until 1892.

York has thus been consistently a royal title, and the titular King James III. created his youngest son, Henry Duke of York in 1740. He was generally

FRAWLEY CO.

"THREE WISE FOOLS."

The drawing powers of the Frawley Company were again illustrated last night, when a large audience gathered at the Theatre Royal to witness the production of that most delightful comedy, "Three Wise Fools." The play was splendidly handled, the many extremely funny situations and the vein of drama running through the piece holding the attention of the audience from beginning to end. Better comedy acting has seldom, if ever, been seen in Hongkong. The story of the play is well known. It concerns three old bachelors, to whose charge has been committed the care of the only child of an old sweetheart: of theirs. Into the ordered routine of the bachelor establishment comes a charming young girl (Miss Fairchild), with what results may well be imagined. There is, of course, a nephew of one of the three old bachelors, and very naturally a love interest springs up between him and the girl. Add to this an unexpected happening in which the girl becomes involved in the entry into the house of a notorious criminal seeking the life of one of the three wise fools, and it will be seen that there are great possibilities in the play. Needless to say, there is the usual happy ending. Mr. Frawley, Mr. Messenger Bellis and Mr. Henry Crosby shared the title role, the first-named giving a particularly fine study of a crotchety old bachelor who is galvanised into new life by the arrival of the pretty Miss Fairchild, which character was well portrayed by Miss Fontaine. Mr. Albert Morrison made an altogether admirable nephew, whilst the minor parts were also in capable hands.

"Lightnin'" which the Frawley players present to-night at the Theatre Royal is a chapter of real breezy, western America, and is certain to be enjoyed. This popular play was written by Mr. Winchel Smith, in collaboration with Mr. Frank Bacon, and it ran in New York and London for a long period. It is said that talent, like murder, must out. It cannot be repressed, and judging from the excellent impression which the Frawley Company created during its last visit here in the presentation of "Lightnin'" the Company may safely look to a good house again to-night. There will be much to admire in the acting, and the conduct of the law suit in the Law Court is one which will not be forgotten, so perfect is it. It is perhaps the crowning part of the play, and is brilliantly portrayed. Miss Claribel Fontaine in her role is delightfully charming. She has a part which calls for much versatility, especially in the last act.

The Frawley Company is playing at Canton for three nights, commencing Monday, re-opening here on Thursday night with "A Queen of Diamonds," which has never been played here before. In fact the Company is producing it for the first time at Canton, on Wednesday night, and a record house is expected when it is staged here. The Company winds up its season on Saturday week.

At Canton the Company present "Three Wise Fools," "A Queen of Diamonds," and "Polly with a Past."

On Saturday night, when "It Pays to Advertise" will be put on, His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stubbs will accord their patronage.

known as Cardinal York, and was the last made descendant of the Royal House of Stuart.—Daily Mail.

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If you are ill or ailing, or not so well as you would like to be, begin your own cure to-day. Delay where health is concerned is dangerous.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE PROPOSED.

The twenty-ninth Conference of the International Law Association, which concluded its sittings at Portsmouth last month, was notable for three outstanding addresses:

The set but glowing speech of Lord Reading, the Lord Chief Justice, on the need and prospects of the League of Nations.

That of Lord Justice Younger on the scope of international agreement on the treatment of prisoners; and

The outspoken, and no doubt unpopular, admission of Sir R. B. D. Acland, K.C., the Judge Advocate General, that the origin though, as he was careful to emphasise, not the justification of the German brutalities to our prisoners was the refusal of the latter to work and obey prison regulations.

This last statement, which aroused considerable dissent, was not made without the solid basis of five years' experience in investigating reports of enemy brutality. That it should have been made at all showed that a responsible English official was not afraid to acknowledge that the faults were not wholly on the side of the enemy.

The occasion of this speech was the Conference on the treatment of prisoners of war, a topical subject which elicited more prompt discussion than any other of the subjects on the programme. The hon. secretaries Messrs. G. G. Phillimore and H. E. Bellot, had furnished a detailed report showing how futile, had been the regulations of the Hague, and containing suggested amendments, one of which was that nothing short of revolutionary

It was proposed, in fact, that prisoners, on capture, should lose their combatant status and be either sent home on parole or interned in a neutral country which is willing, like Holland and Switzerland in the late war, to receive them at the cost of their Government. The practical objection, which was pointed out by one speaker on the authority of certain temporary officers who had served in the war, was that any such regulation would have operated in the horrors of warfare on the western front as an almost irresistible temptation to desert—a consideration which the Higher Command, in making regulations for the conduct of war, could never ignore. The whole subject was remitted with an instruction not excluding the highly important subject of civilian internment.

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THE LAWS OF SEA WARFARE.

Much of the best work of the Association is done by committees of experts between conferences, and this year members had the benefit of receiving a preliminary report on the laws of warfare at sea prepared by the Association's Maritime Law Committee during the war.

It was an interesting and valuable document based on the Hague Conventions and the Manual of the Institute of International Law and fructified by experience of the conduct of hostilities in the Great War. As it did not profess to be exhaustive, and was the work of exclusively British members, the Conference wisely decided, on the motion of Dr. W. R. Bisschop, to refer it for further consideration to the Committee, enlarged by the addition of neutral representatives. This is in accordance with the traditional and the genuinely international character of the Association.

Probably the most valuable individual contribution was that of a Dutch member, Mr. B. C. J. Loder, of the Appeal Court, the Hague, on the Permanent Court of International Justice. A committee of international jurists appointed by the Council of the League of Nations will meet on June 11th to take up the unfinished work of the Hague Conferences, and to formulate plans for the establishment of this tribunal. As a preliminary a sub-committee of representatives of the three Scandinavian States, Switzerland, and Holland

had recently met at the Hague in order to attain unanimity on a design that could replace the plans previously suggested. Judge Loder's paper gave an outline of the principles agreed on, of which the most important was method of electing the judges on the basis of the equality of States.

In effect it was this: That when the number of judges is agreed (a ticklish point) the election shall lie with the Assembly, in which each State has one vote and an absolute majority is requisite. Each State shall submit its list of candidates, of whom not more than one-third shall be its own nationals. The secretariat will prepare a complete list of candidates, stating against names occurring on more than one State list how often it occurs, without mentioning the names of the proposers. A debate in the Council ensues, and a vote.

SATISFYING THE SMALL STATES.

It is claimed for this plan, which is a modification of the final scheme unsuccessfully proposed at the second Peace Conference by the United States, that it satisfies the principle of equality and ensures the legitimate preponderance of the Great Powers, inasmuch as there are more possible qualified candidates in these than in the small countries. It is of happy augury that this plan satisfies the important small Powers of Europe. It remains to convince the South American Republics, which were the greatest sticklers for theoretical equality of representation.

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Plassy	P. & O.	Aug. 26
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Nile	C. M. Co.	Aug. 28
Kanagawa	M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 30
Toba	J. C. J. L.	B. Sept.
Shinyo	M. T. K. K.	Sept. 6
Ningchow	B. L.	Sept. 6
Alps	M. O. S. K.	Sept. 7
Chicago	M. O. S. K.	Sept. 9
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Fushimi	M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 11
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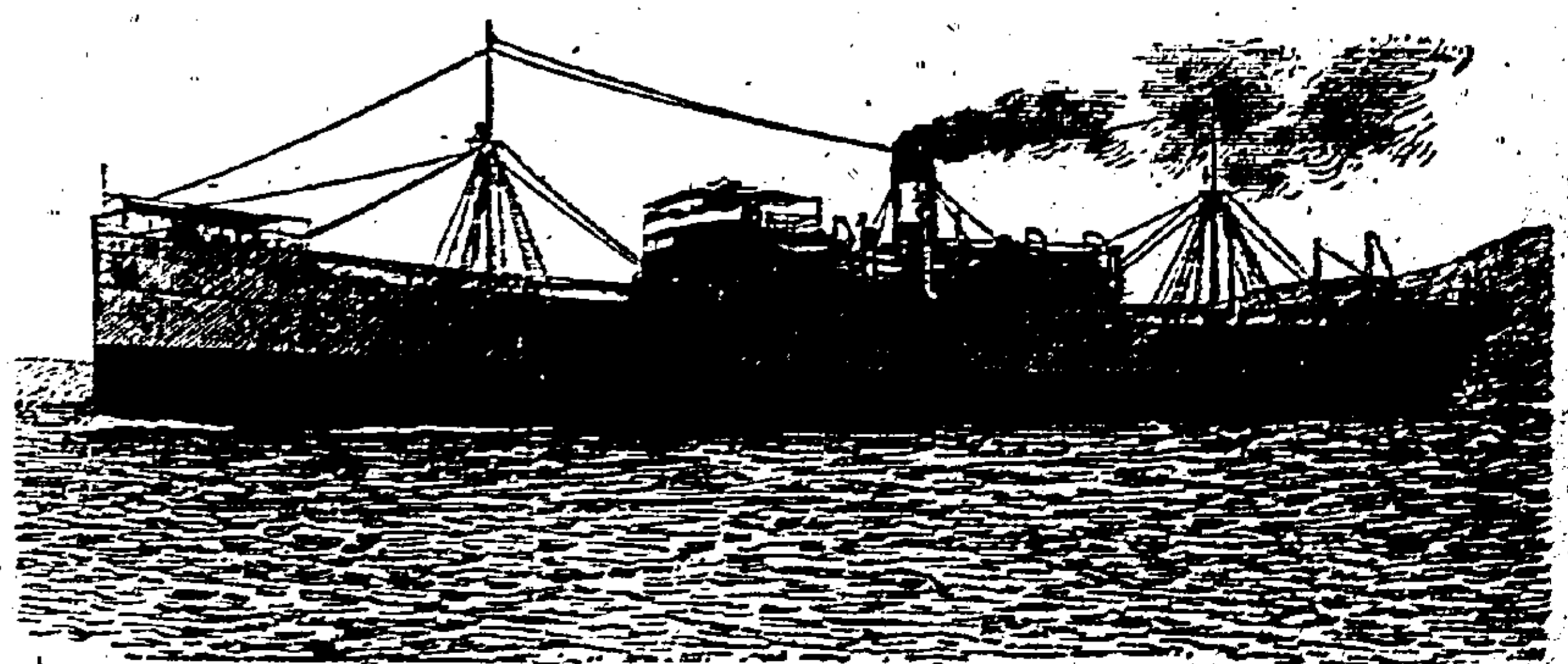
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Sinkiang	B. & S.	Aug. 5
Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	Aug. 5
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Haisang	J. M. Co.	Aug. 7
Tjinhini	J. C. J. L.	Aug. 7
Teau	B. & S.	Aug. 7
Kueichow	B. & S.	Aug. 8
Cheongshing	J. M. Co.	Aug. 8
Kaipo	M. O. S. K.	Aug. 8
Choyang	J. M. Co.	Aug. 8
Penang	M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 9
Hailong	D. L. Co.	Aug. 10
Chunsang	J. M. Co.	Aug. 10
Chusan	B. & S.	Aug. 10
Hinsang	J. M. Co.	Aug. 10
Shantung	B. & S.	Aug. 10
Sosho	M. O. S. K.	Aug. 12
Nagato	M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 12
Japan	P. & O.	Aug. 12
Haiyang	J. C. J. L.	Aug. 13
Hailong	J. M. Co.	Aug. 13
Laisang	J. M. Co.	Aug. 14
Taksang	J. M. Co.	Aug. 14
Tjileboet	J. C. J. L.	Aug. 19
Luzon	M. O. S. K.	Aug. 20
Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	Aug. 20
Tango	M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 21
Eosten	P. & O.	Aug. 29
Tangshing	J. M. Co.	Aug. 31
Shisen	M. O. S. K.	Sept. 1

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S.S. WEST HIKA	Aug. 22	S.S. WEST HIKA	Aug. 25
S.S. VINITA	Sept. 12	S.S. VINITA	Sept. 15
S.S. WEST HIXON	Oct. 7	S.S. WEST HIXON	Oct. 10

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15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

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"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"
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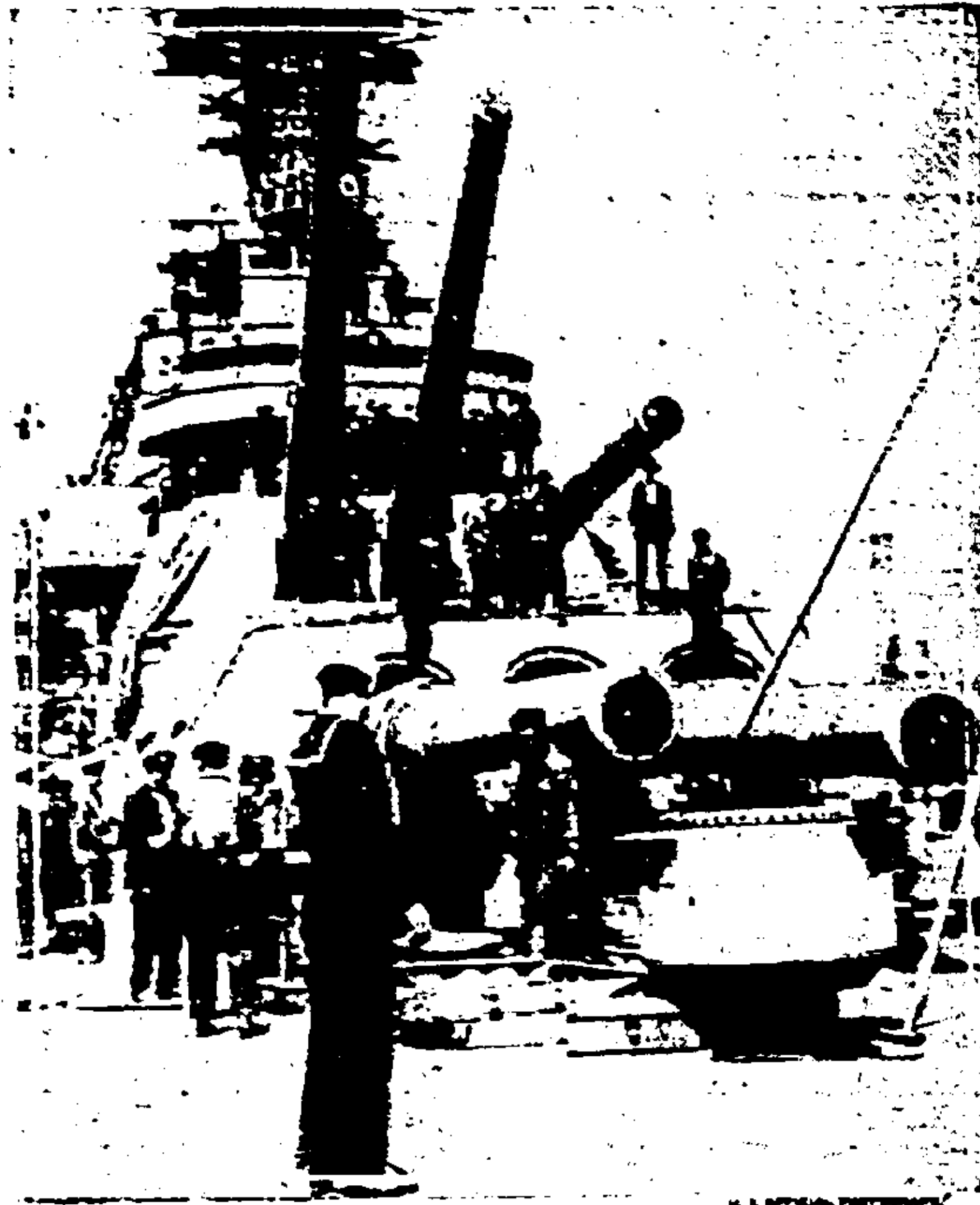
Agents.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



FELTON AND BARRY.

Alfred Felton, who won the world's professional sculling championship from Ernest Barry, has now signed up to give the latter a chance to recover the lost honour. Felton is seen above in his boat, with Barry in the inset.



AMERICA'S LATEST.

Aboard the U.S.S. Tennessee, America's biggest naval ship, which has just been commissioned.



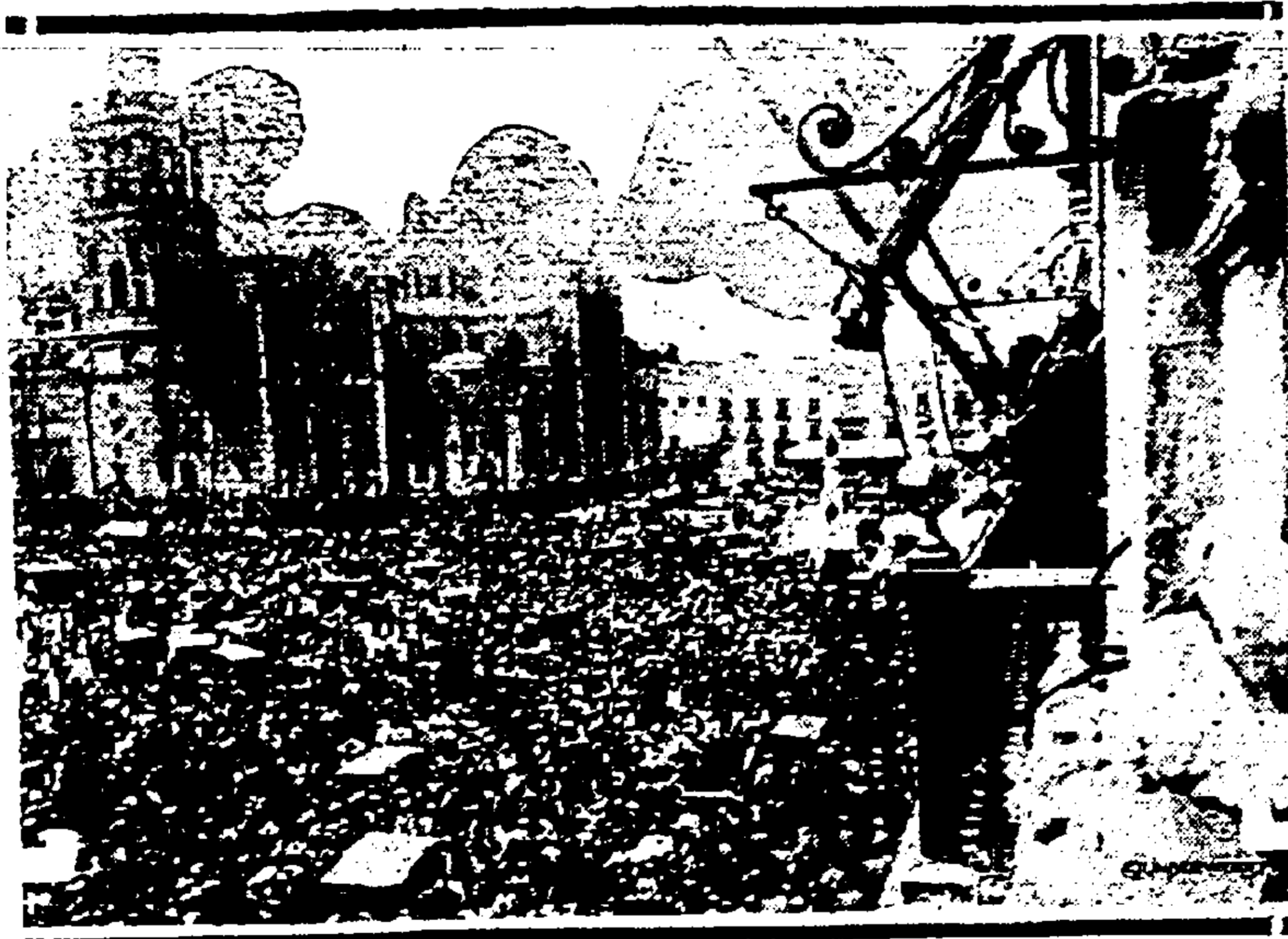
Dr. NANSEN.

The Norwegian explorer, who is actively interesting himself in the League of Nations scheme to repatriate war prisoners from Russia.



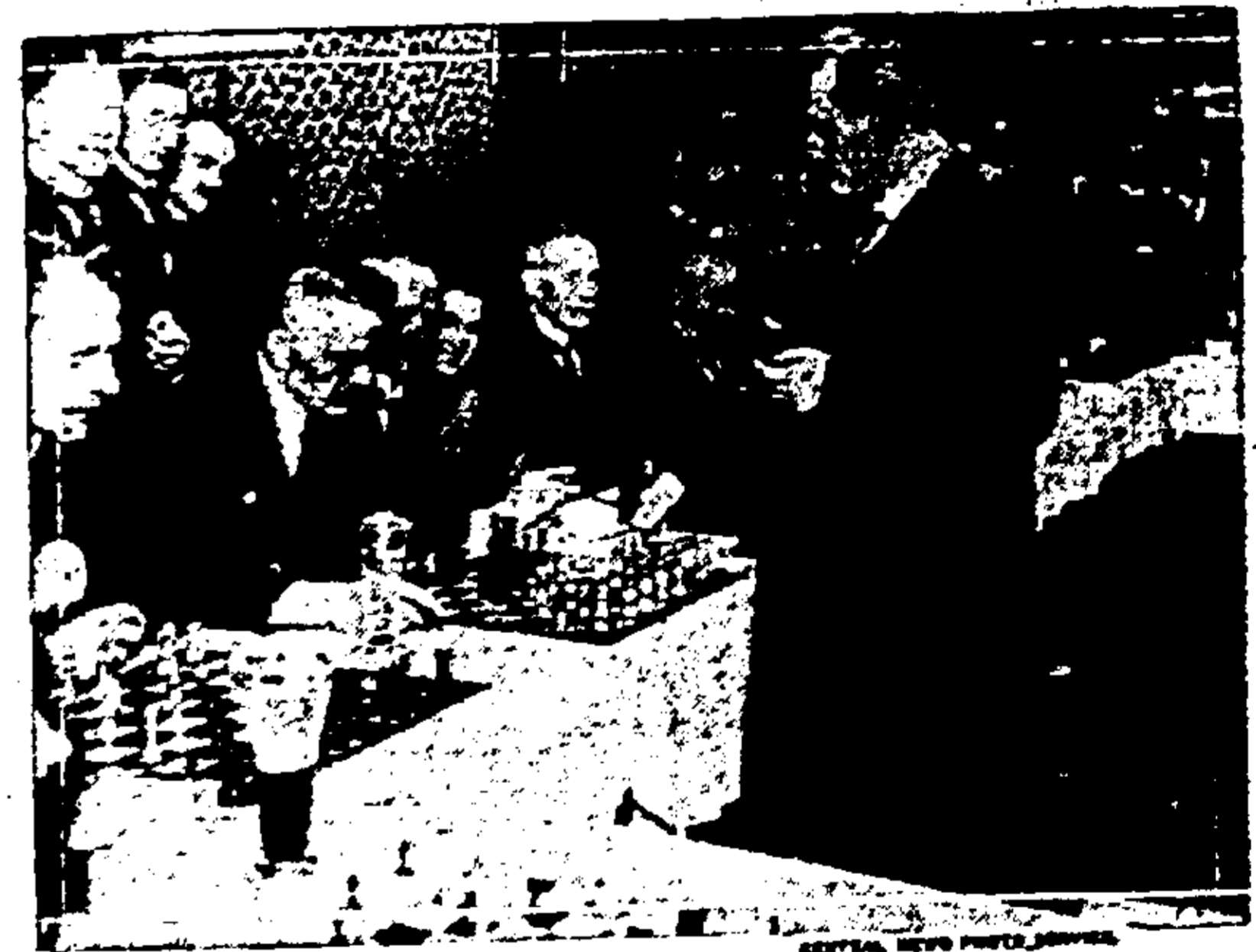
GEORGES PAPIN.

French lightweight champion, who has arrived in America.



THE MEXICAN REVOLT.

Arrival of General Obregon in Mexico City after the overthrow of the Carranzists.



A CHESS EXPERT.

Recently in Berlin Dr. Lasker, the champion chess player of Germany and winner of many international matches, played against twenty skilled chess players and won every game. The contest is shown above.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

It Was An Observation Trip For Wilbur—

BY ALLMAN

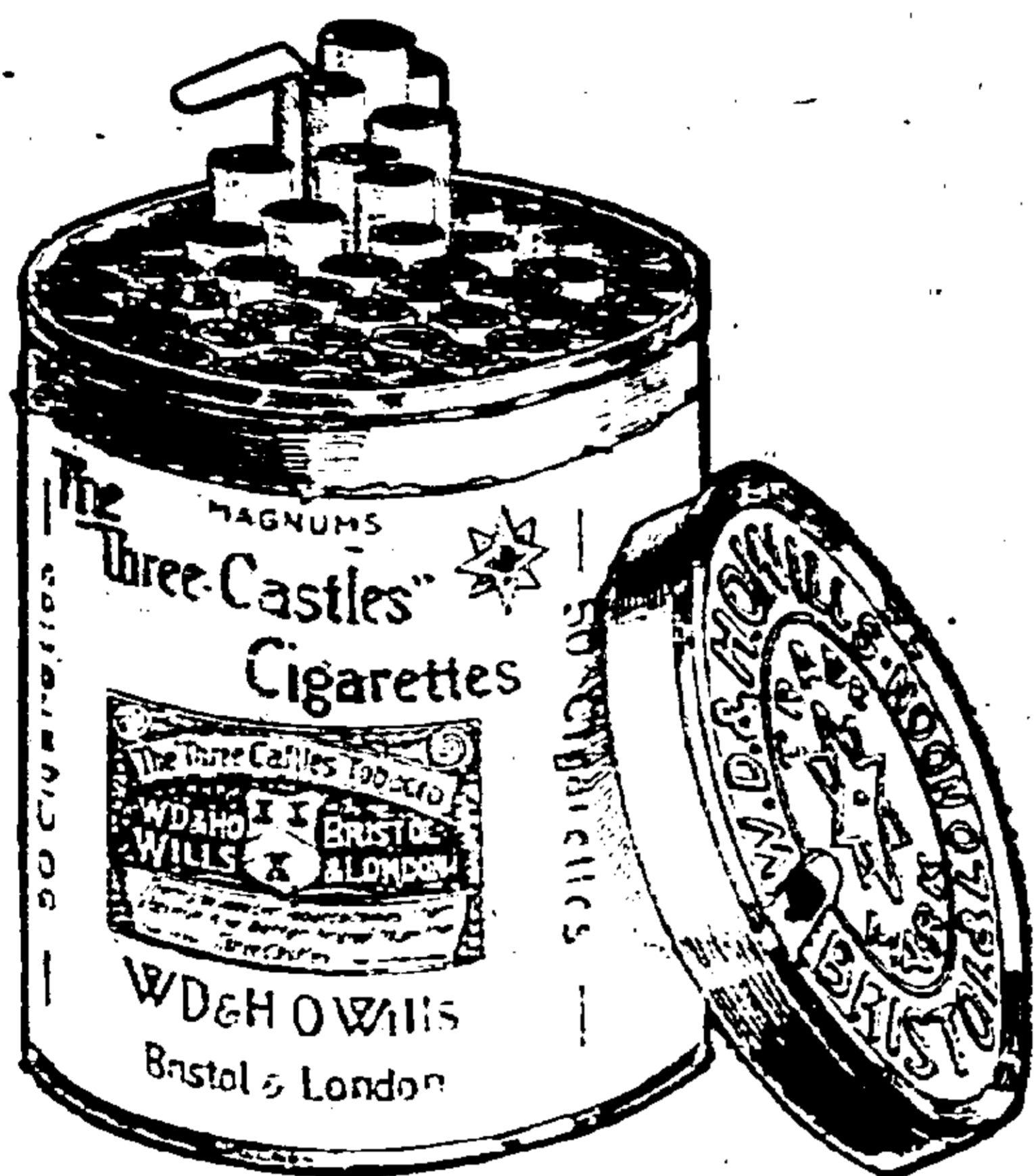


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OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	s. 620 sa 620 1/2
Marine Insurance.	
Canton	n. 390
North China	b. 160
Unions	b. & sa. 175
Yangtze	n. 230
Far Eastern	n. 17 1/2
Fire Insurance.	
China Fire	n. 128
H. K. Fire	b. 315
Shipping.	
Douglas	b. 80
H.K. Steamboats	s. 24 1/2
Indos (Pref.)	n. 18
Indos (Def.) L.R.	s. 220
Shells	n. 135
Ferries	s. 27
Refineries.	
Sugars	b. 234
Malabons	n. 56
Mining.	
Kailans	b. 95 1/2
Langkats	b. 15 1/2
Shanghai Loans	b. 15 1/2
Shai Explorations	b. 15 1/2
Raube	n. 130
Tronohs	s. 33 1/2
Ural Caspian	n. 27 1/2
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	b. 84
K. Docks	n. 152
Shai Docks	n. 128
N. Engineering	n. 129
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	b. 103
H.K. Hotels	b. 125
L. Invest.	n. 109 1/2
H. Phreys Est.	b. 790
K. Loan Lands	n. 31
L. Reclamations	n. 140
West Points	b. 51
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	n. 1580
Kung Yik	n. 152
Lau Kung Mow	n. 152
Oriental	n. 152
Shai Cottons	n. 1270
Yangtzepeos	n. 36 1/2
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	b. 710
China Borneo	b. 710
Do. Light old	b. 710
China Providents	b. 710
Dairy Farms	n. 25
Electric H.K.	b. 18 1/2
Electric Macao	b. 27
Hongkong Ropes	b. 23
Hk. Tramways	b. 650
Peak Trans. old	b. 610
Do. new	b. 610
Steam Laundries	s. 5
Steel Foundries	n. 10
Water-works	n. 13 1/2
Watsons	s. 580
Wm. Powells	b. 11 1/2
Wiseman	b. 35
Bk. East Asia	b. 129 s. 125
Centrals	b. 129 s. 125
Macao Elec.	b. 129 s. 125

HONGKONG, AUG. 5, 1920.	
TIDE TABLE.	
2nd to 8th August, 1920.	
Time	Water
Mon. 2 m 10 1/2	7.9
Tue. 3 m 10 1/2	7.9
Wed. 4 m 10 1/2	7.9
Thur. 5 m 10 1/2	7.9
Fri. 6 m 10 1/2	7.9
Sat. 7 m 10 1/2	7.9
Sun. 8 m 10 1/2	7.9

in morning, a afternoon.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11)

SELLING.	
T/T	4/1 1/2
Demand	4/1 1/2
30 d/s	4/1 1/2
60 d/s	4/1 1/2
4 m/s	4/1 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	179
T/T Japan	150
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	74 1/2
& New York	74 1/2
T/T Batavia	210
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	10.10
Demand, Paris	10.10
BUYING.	
4 m/s L/C	4/3 1/2
4 m/s D/P	4/4 1/2
6 m/s L/C	4/4 1/2
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	4/4 1/2
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	76 1/2
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	10.70
6 m/s France	10.90
Demand, Germany	77 1/2
Demand, New York	77 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	165
Demand, Singapore	179
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	51
Sovereign	4.75 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	74.50
Bar Silver, ready	57 1/2
forward	57 1/2
Bank of England rates	7 1/2
New York/London	3.88 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 cts. pieces	\$1/5 dis.
10 "	\$1/5 dis.
5 "	\$5/8 dis.
Canton subcoins	\$1/10 dis.

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OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA,
SHIMIZU, KANAWA, KANAWA, SAKAI,
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PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN,
TSINGTAO, TIANANFU, HANKOW,
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"THE SILENT MYSTERY"
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The insured letter and parcel services with Chihli, Shantung, Peking, Shansi, Kiangsu, Shanghai, Chekiang, Hupeh and Honan have been resumed.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Europe (via Negapatam)—Per NAMSANG, 6th Aug.
Manila and Australia—Per TAI YUAN, 6th Aug.
Manila—TENYO MARU, 6th Aug.
Shanghai—SHANGTUNG, 6th Aug.
Japan—Per TOYOHASHI M., 6th Aug.
U.S.A. and Japan—Per KAS-HIMA M., 6th Aug.
Straits—Per NAGATO M., 8th Aug.
Bombay—Per BOMBAY M., 9th Aug.
Shanghai and Japan—Per ATSUTA MARU, 9th Aug.
Straits—Per YOKOHAMA M., 12th Aug.
Bombay—Per TAIAN M., 13th Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOOCHOW, Shanghai and N. China—Per SAINFOO, 6th Aug.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per KALFONG, 6th Aug.
Shanghai and North China—Per PROMETHEUS, 6th Aug.
Shanghai and North China—Per SHINPOO, 6th Aug.
Philippines Islands—Per LOONG SANG, 6th Aug.
Straits, Amoy and Fochow—Per SHANGHAI, 6th Aug.

Tourane & Quinhon—Per HOCK LEE, 6th Aug. 5 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, L. Marques, India, via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per ELPHENOR, 6th Aug. Reg. 5.00 p.m. Letters 5th 8.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, 7TH AUG.
Tientsin—Per CHEONGSHING, 7th Aug. 5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per CHOYSANG, 7th Aug. 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 7th Aug. 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 8TH AUG.
Saigon—Per PROSPER, 8th Aug. 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAYO M., 8th Aug. 9 a.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 8th Aug. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 9TH AUG.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per BRANDENBURG, 9th Aug. 11 a.m.
TUESDAY, 10TH AUG.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 10th Aug. 3 p.m.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand, via Thursday Island—Per TAIYUAN, 10th Aug. Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.
Sandakan—Per HINSANG, 10th Aug. 10 a.m.
Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per SHANTUNG, 10th Aug. 9 a.m.
Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Is.—Per TAIYUAN, 10th Aug. Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India, via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, and Europe via Marseilles—Per ATSUTA M., 10th Aug. Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok—Per CHUSAN, 10th Aug. 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per HAIKONG, 10th Aug.

WEATHER REPORT.

Aug. 5, 11 a.m. 20m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly along the coast from Toorane to Fochow, and decreased slightly elsewhere; it remains below normal over China generally, and fresh south-west winds will prevail over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.04 inch. Total since January 1st, 72.49 inches, against an average of 54.06 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. and S.W. winds, fresh; cloudy, occasional rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.	The same as No. 1.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director. H.K. Observatory, Aug. 5.	

THURSDAY, 12TH AUG.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHU MARU, 12th Aug. 8 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Honolulu, Canada, United States, C. & S. America and Europe via San Francisco—Per TENYO M., 12th Aug. Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, 13TH AUG.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe—Per YOKOHAMA M., 13th Aug. 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per HAIKONG, 13th Aug.



SOLE AGENT,
MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.,
HONGKONG.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by Alfred Marking, at the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Press, 12, Cross Street, Hongkong.